

AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 25

APRIL 1986

CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
8, KHYABAN-E-IQBAL F/6/3,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN

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2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

16 JUL 1986

AFGHANISTAN REPORT: APRIL 1986

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Edited and Published by Noor A. Husain on behalf of the Institute of Strategic Studies vide DM. Islamabad Memo No. 2617/C of 14-7-1985 and despatched under GPO's Registered No. N-1072, Telephones: 824628, 821340, 824658.

Subscription Rates: *Annual* Rs. 120.00 *Single copy* Rs. 10; *Overseas Annual* US \$ 60.00; *Single* US \$ 5.00 including air mail. *Address:* The Institute of Strategic Studies, 8 Khyaban-e-Iqbal, F-6/3, Islamabad.

Printed by Abdal Ghani Barq at Ferozsons Rawalpindi Ltd., 32 Saddar Road Rawalpindi, Telephones: 62302 — 62366 — 67901 Telex: 54055 BARQ Pk.

ACRONYMS

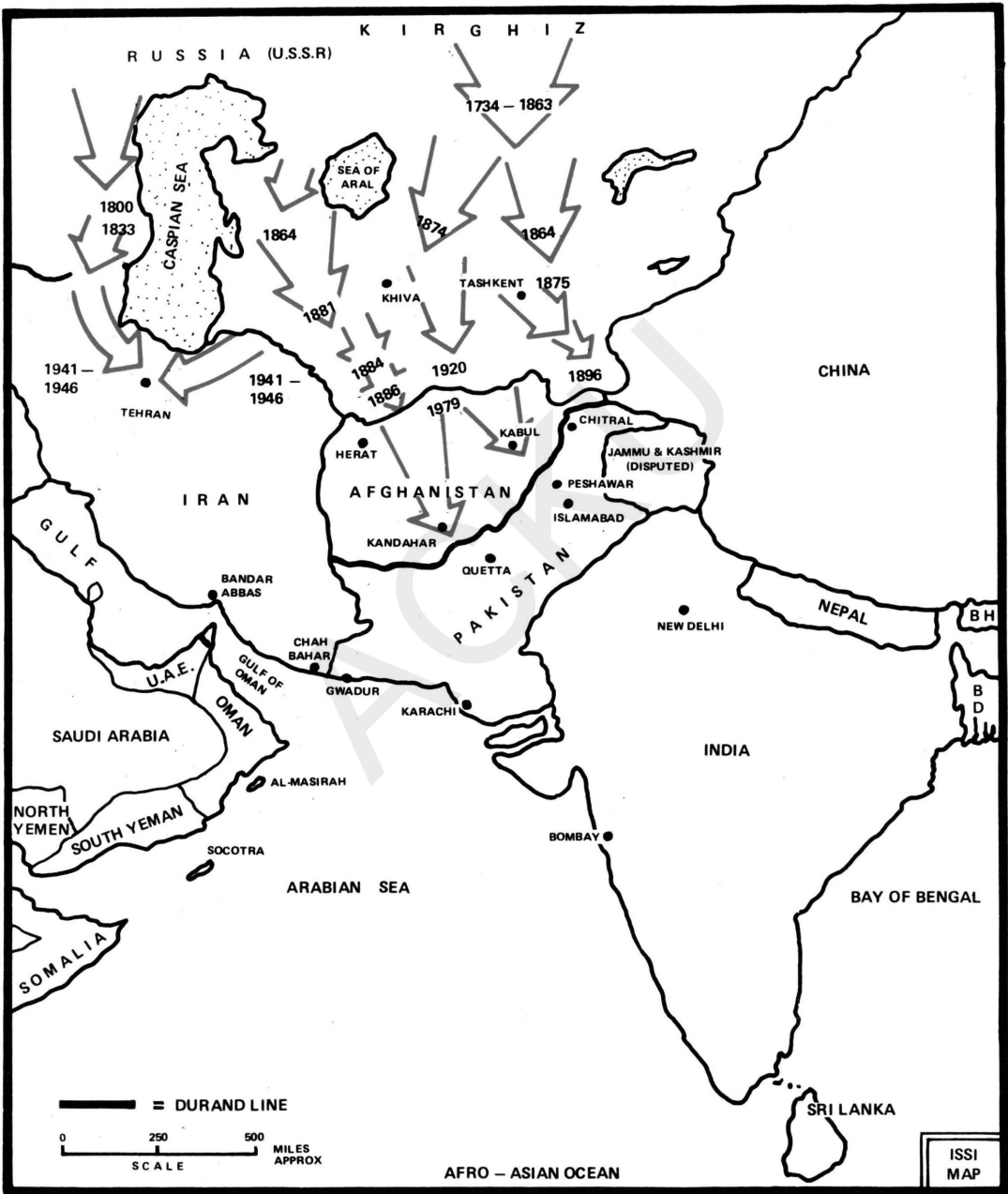
AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
AWMMR	=	Association of Wives and Mothers of Martyrs of Revolution.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's).
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service (Karmal's)
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's).
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front (Karmal's).
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
POA	=	Pioneer Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's).
RC	=	Revolutionary Council (Karmal's).
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan reportedly based in Iran.
WDOA	=	Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's).
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency. (US\$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official)

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported a total of 408 military engagements in 26 provinces and Radio Kabul reported 19 Soviet-Kabul security operations and another 11 instances of armed “counter-revolutionary” activities in 11 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan during April 1986. The monthly combat frequency of the Afghan war being monitored for the first time rose to 408. These 408 engagements comprised 90 Mujahideen mobile and 201 immobile targets and 117 Soviet-Kabul security operations. The level of casualties as well as material losses suffered by both sides also increased commensurately. Thus estimates based on Mujahideen sources reported 613 Soviet, 1098 Kabul army/militia/partymen, 927 Soviet-Kabul, 516 Mujahideen and 762 Afghan civilians killed in April. Besides, Mujahideen reportedly destroyed 30 aircraft, 49 helicopters and hundreds of other items of military hardware. Various other resources including Radio Kabul and Moscow also registered marked increase in the reported losses. (see Appendices 1 and 2 and Section 3).

Highest combat frequency was reported in Paktiya and Ningarhar, followed by fairly extensive clashes in Qandahar, Herat, Kabul and Parwan. The capital Kabul and another 13 provincial capitals also witnessed sizeable urban conflict including several major Mujahideen operations. Notably, military engagements were reported in 8 out of 10 provincial capitals bordering Soviet Union and in all four main cities—namely, Kabul, Qandahar, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif (see Appendices 3 to 5 and Section 3).

Soviet-Kabul forces launched their biggest offensive in Khost/Matun sector of southern Paktiya (across Miranshah in Northern Waziristan). The timing of the offensive suggested that it was partly aimed at stealing symbolic military edge over the Mujahideen before Geneva VII commencing early May. But the phenomenal cost incurred by Soviet-Kabul forces for spending less than 48 hours in an already vacated set of caves at Zhawar and then hastily retreating in the wake of Mujahideen counter-offensive could hardly be viewed as a worthwhile military achievement. In the other major offensive, the city of Qandahar remained under temporary Soviet-Kabul siege twice, leading

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

to fierce clashes and heavy losses on both sides. These offensives involved intensive bombing and shelling. The Zhawar base of Mujahideen was subjected to 80-150 round-the-clock sorties of heavy bombing every day, punctuated by regular artillery fire, for nearly three consecutive weeks.

The broad objective of the various Soviet-Kabul spring offensives all over Afghanistan was to destroy existing Mujahideen bases and prevent them from returning there in post-winter season by choking their routes. The basic strategy being pursued involved heavy bombing and shelling, followed by commando assaults. Genocidal tactics were also adopted without restraint, especially in Kunar province, where Soviet forces set ablaze and raised to the ground hundreds of houses and massacred civilian population of many villages. Soviet-Kabul forces also sought to erect a ring of security posts around Qandahar in order to prevent Mujahideen supplies from entering the city.

The pursuit of the said objectives however involved intolerably high cost. Thus many of the Soviet-Kabul offensives were called off after initial reverses because of faulty military planning. In fact, the Afghan war is replete with instances of such inconclusive military operations. The newly established posts frequently became fresh Mujahideen targets, potential points for Kabul army and militia defections and a possible source of supply to the Mujahideen. This fact was amply demonstrated by the fate of many of the recently established post in Qandahar, Ningarhar and other areas, drastic rise in Mujahideen attacks on immobile targets and increased Kab army/militia defections. Moreover, Mujahideen struck the Qandahar air base and the new military garrison, Mazar-i-Sharif, air base, Quregh desert Sov base in Badakhshan and a number of important military targets. Meanwhile, the highways remained insecure as ever for military traffic, including both the Salang highway and the one from Soviet Union in Torghundi sector (see provincewise details in Section 3).

The latest expansion in combat frequency and rise in losses suffered may therefore be seen as a continuing stalemate or no-win no-loss situation at still higher level of escalation.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Paktiya offensive (Khost/Zhawar sector)

Soviet-Kabul forces launched their biggest air-cum-ground offensive in Khost/Zhawar sector with several possible objectives. The Zhawar base of Mujahideen comprising 6 well-built caves (each about two average-sized bed rooms) located 8-10 km inside Afghanistan had

assumed exaggerated media significance and therefore served as an attractive target for Soviet-Kabul forces to steal symbolic military edge on the eve of Geneva VII. The Zhawar base commanded a number of Mujahideen supply routes, which the Soviet-Kabul forces very much sought to block. Zhawar sustained Mujahideen cutposts encircling the Soviet-Kabul garrison at Khost, thus dislodging Mujahideen from the base and its surroundings would have eased continued Mujahideen siege of Khost. Zhawar also helped deny Soviet-Kabul authorities the use of Gardez-Khost highway since 1979. Intensive bombing and shelling on Zhawar base and the surrounding Mujahideen positions began on April 3, followed by Kabul army commando heli-landing in Zhawar area led by some of their most experienced officers on April 5. About 500 commandos, well-armed with light and medium weapons including mortar, mines, abundant ammunition and food supply for 5 days undertook daytime landing (around 10 A.M.) in two adjacent locations cutting off Zhawar base from all rear support and from the nearby Jihadwal base, which Mujahideen had established after the Paktiya offensive of August 1985 (see Afghanistan Report No. 18). Meanwhile, Soviet-Kabul ground column comprising several hundred tanks/APCs left Khost for Zhawar, as Soviet aircraft and artillery increasingly pounded Mujahideen positions.

Soviet-Kabul plans misfired at the very outset when their commando landing met with disastrous end. Mujahideen patrol in the area, of whose presence the Soviet-Kabul forces were totally uninformed, engaged the commandos immediately upon landing. Two of the Mi-8 helicopters were also destroyed on the spot. One group of Kabul army commandos surrendered on April 6 and the other April 7, after losing about half their men and officers. At least two factors facilitated their surrender. One group converged into an abandoned pavillion ('Burj') upon nightfall, only to invite its own complete encirclement by a handful of Mujahideen the following morning. The other group ran short of water supply. Surprisingly no reinforcements nor any airdrops came to their rescue at all, even though the commandos carried several sets of efficient radio transmitters. Not a single commando could escape from the landing site. Over 200 commandos including 47 officers were taken prisoners, while the remaining perished in armed encounter with Mujahideen.

Interviews with the captives including Lt. Col. Abbas, an ethnic Hazara from Bamiyan and formerly Chief Commando Instructor of the Afghan army with 18 months training in Soviet Union and Major Qalander, an experienced commando officer and veteran of many fronts, revealed that their mission was confined to holding-on to the

positions for 3 to at the most 5 days until being relieved by Soviet commando—already flown into Khost. The original operation for the complete takeover of the area and permanently blocking Mujahideen movement through that sector thus seemed to have been envisaged in a period of around 5 days. In keeping with their practice close to the borders, Soviet troops would have moved after the consolidation of ground control by Kabul forces. Perhaps Soviet-Kabul plans also envisaged establishment of a chain of their own post in the area, as attempted in Nazian (Ningarhar) and on other fronts along the borders.

But the fatal setback as a result of this abortive commando landing failed to isolate Zhawar. Meanwhile Soviet-Kabul ground advance from Khost slowed down and the bombing and heavy artillery fire on Zhawar (also Jehadwal base and other Mujahideen outposts) stepped up to an unprecedented level, with the time-span of the offensive stretched further.

Intensive bombing in the area was undertaken mostly by Soviet twin-engined (jet) bombers (flown almost exclusively by Russian pilots), which appeared on the target in line-stern formation of 6 to 8 aircraft. From 80 to 150 sorties pounding heavy bombs (parachuted down) on almost round-the-clock basis every day punctuated by regular heavy artillery fire on an area of barely a few square kilometres continued until 12 Mujahideen anti-aircraft positions around Zhawar were finally silenced on April 19/20. These few barrels nevertheless proved good enough to bring down 18 Soviet aircraft, besides enabling Mujahideen to gradually escape Zhawar base before the last barrel was knocked down by incessant bombing.

Thereafter, Soviet-led ground column finally moved into an already vacated set of Zhawar caves on April 19/20. The caves were then dynamited, causing damage/destruction to structure. A small power generator for the Mujahideen hospital was dismantled, modest quantity of arms/ammunition left behind was destroyed and two rusty captured tanks and 1 APC were taken away.

On April 21, however, Mujahideen from nearby Jehadwal base launched their counter-offensive at 9 P.M. and by early morning April 22 all 14 Soviet-Kabul pickets to secure their presence at Zhawar had been overrun and the invading force hastily retreated to Khost—leaving behind large number of casualties. Thus on April 22, Zhawar was re-occupied by the Mujahideen.

Contrary to Soviet as well as Western media claims of Soviet-Kabul victory (see Section 3), the virtual decimation of several hundred Afghan army commandos on the eve of Geneva VII loss of 18 Soviet aircraft and subsequent casualties and ground losses in the wake of

Mujahideen counter-offensive was far too high a cost for less than 48 hours presence at Zhawar.

Of course, the Mujahideen too lost over 100 men. But the offensive has taught them fresh lessons. These include not to build ceremonial caves and to extend their outer line of defence, especially control over Ragbella mountain. Meanwhile, the Jehadwal and other new Mujahideen bases have also emerged in the strategic salient, making the loss of any one base (such as Zhawar) relatively inconsequential for the Mujahideen. Meanwhile, it would be instructive to also monitor how Soviet-Kabul forces embark on future major offensives in the bordering areas in the aftermath of their elusive 'victory' in the Khost sector.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed 1 tank and inflicted 30 Soviet-Kabul casualties besides heavy damage to equipment in Nimruz last week (April 4)*.

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: 21 Kabul troops led by Major Wali Mohammad defected alongwith 1 munition-laden truck at Nade Ali March 26. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul army convoy coming from Lashkargah near Grishk town, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing March 30. Another Soviet-Kabul convoy, also coming from Lashkargah, was ambushed in Grishk suburbs.

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Engagements in Qandahar city: Soviet forces took many civilians for conscription during 3 days encirclement of Shikarpur Gate, Nawruz Shah Burj and Hindu Chawk and besieged Rigi Qalacha, losing 6 tanks March 10; Soviet bombing struck Kabul Bazar—Herat Gate area in order to kill foreign journalists photographing bombarded areas of Qandahar March 21; Mujahideen struck Qishla-e-Jadid (new garrison) in their pre-dawn operation, killed 60 partymen and 29 Soviet troops, severely damaged military barracks, blew up an ammunition depot and forced 70 per cent Soviet-Kabul personnel to retreat near Qandahar airport March 22; Mujahideen attack on Qandahar air base left 40 Soviet troops killed, a large number wounded and 2 jet

*The dates given in parenthesis are of the respective broadcasts.

aircraft, 3 helicopters and 9 tanks destroyed March 28, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing of nearby villages; Mujahideen repulse Soviet-Kabul attack on their base in Malajat suburbs March 30; Mujahideen attacked provincial Headquarters of Khad opposite Qandahar Hotel, killed 14 Kabul and 1 Soviet officials, damaged Headquarters building and forced its shifting to cantonment area April 5; Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul post in Qandahar suburbs towards Pashmole April 12; 30 Kabul troops defected alongwith light and medium arms after setting ablaze their post at Chehl Zina April 12 morning; Mujahideen struck a Soviet-Kabul column in Kharoto colony April 18; Mujahideen ambushed an oil tanker at Manzil Bagh April 19; Soviet shelling set ablaze city's fruit market near Customs Gate, Soviet-Kabul forces encircled Qandahar with tanks/APCs for 3 days, undertook forcible conscription and established new posts in the city April 8-11; Soviet-Kabul encirclement, bombing and shelling of the city and clashes following capture of important positions in the vicinity of city by Soviet-Kabul forces led to 180 Mujahideen killed and 100 wounded, 200 civilian casualties, 25 tanks/MVs destroyed and 2 helicopters and many aircraft shot down since April 14. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul tank column near Sarpoza March 9. Mujahideen struck 1 Soviet tank in Shurawk district March 12. Soviet troops ambushed Mujahideen vehicle carrying 22 men and equipment, killing 3 men and seizing the vehicle and equipment near Kaga Band March 14. Kabul troops killed 7 Soviet soldiers, burnt 1 tank and then defected alongwith equipment from Chehl Sino post March 21. Mujahideen overran Duam post in Arghistan district, captured 80 Kabul troops and seized 2 heavy machine guns, 9 pieces of mortars, 110 Klashnikovs, 7 wireless sets and a variety of ammunition during fighting March 26-30. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul reinforcement force to Duam post on March 29 (although the post subsequently) fell back into Soviet-Kabul hands). Mujahideen rocketted a military post on Herat highway and destroyed 2 trailors and 2 MVs March 31. Soviet heli-bombing of villages Band Tamir, Qalae-Tamir and Wachay Taki in Kashk-e-Nakhud district, 90 per cent of whose residents had already migrated to Pakistan, killed 70 civilians and sizeable livestock April 2. Mujahideen set ablaze an army post in Bala Zara area of Arghistan district, killed 20 Soviet-Kabul troops and seized 40 Klashnikovs and 2 pieces of mortar April 2. Soviet commandos shot dead 79 and wounded 53 civilians at village Suzana April 4. Soviet troops killed 2 and wounded 1 children grazing a herd of 200 sheep and tried to take away the livestock in Arghistan area April 8. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter attacking their base in Zarhay area of Spinbuldak April 16, followed by attack on Soviet-Kabul post in same area

April 17. Mujahideen set ablaze Soviet-Kabul ammunition depot in bordering Shebina Zai area of Arghistan, prompted 80 Kabul army defections and seized 120 Klashnikovs and 8 machine guns April 11. Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul post at Pashmole. 40 Kabul troops mutinied at Temur Shahi post, killed 8 partymen and then defected alongwith their weapons.

VOIR: Having broken the seige of Qandahar city, Mujahideen were now inflicting heavy losses on Soviet-Kabul forces (April 26).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen retaliatory rocketting of Qandahar city/airport destroyed 2 aircraft, 2 helicopters and 5 tanks and killed 40 Soviet-Kabul troops March 28 (April 1). Mujahideen heavily damaged Soviet-Kabul post in northern part of Qandahar killing 100 Soviet-Kabul troops (April 16). Mujahideen offered stiff resistance to heavy bombardment and shelling and broke the siege of Qandahar city; 140 civilians got killed and 40 wounded due to severe bombing (April 22).

BBC: Soviet commandos attacked Mujahideen base 50 miles east of Qandahar city three weeks back; Mujahideen fired sixty 107mm rockets on the main hanger of Qandahar airport, destroyed several aircraft and inflicted heavy Soviet casualties during 15 minutes attack early morning March 28 (April 1). Dozens of Mujahideen and heavy civilians casualties were suffered during Soviet-Kabul siege of the old quarters of Qandahar city, when thousands of Mujahideen came from all over the province to drive out besieging force (April 20).

VOA: 40 rockets fired by Mujahideen struck the main hanger, destroyed all MiGs, 2 helicopters, 6 tanks and 3 power transformers and killed/wounded 35-40 Soviet troops—all picked up by helicopters; Mujahideen were retaliating to Soviet attack in which 22 of their men got killed (April 1). Mujahideen launched a night attack 85 km south-east of Qandahar and 18 km off Pakistan border at Lalazai lasting till March 30 morning, fully destroyed Soviet-Kabul regimental base, killed 26 and captured 70 Soviet-troops, lost 5 men and seized two 76mm machine guns, another 6 light and 5 heavy machine guns and 26 Klashnikovs; this was third big offensive by Mujahideen since March 23 in the province involving destruction of 6 aircraft at Qandahar airport and attack on Sarpoza militia post (April 3). A large number of Soviet-Kabul tanks launched surprise attack early morning April 4 and sealed Qandahar city and 1000 trapped Mujahideen experienced heavy shelling which caused high casualties and increasing damage, following capture of a number of militiamen and Khad agents by Mujahideen; wounded civilians were permitted to go through Kabul army lines (April 8). More than 1000 Mujahideen remained under siege in city for 4 days; they later broke the siege of Soviet-Kabul APCs and vanished in the suburbs,

from where they were now launching their operations (April 15). Full-scale Soviet-Kabul operation supported by intensive air strikes and artillery fire devastated 10 km stretch from villages Duahi to Shobuj Nuzai along southern outskirts of Qandahar, leaving many civilians killed, livestock perished/burnt to death and lot of property destroyed last week; Soviet-Kabul forces undertook the operation in an attempt to set up 8 new posts; Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter, killing its Afghan crew southeast of Qandahar and 12 km from Pakistan border April 15; Mujahideen lost 17 men in different operations north and northwest of Qandahar last week (April 17). Severe fighting involving intensive bombing 80 km northeast of Qandahar at villages Khuja Mulk and Babman in Shah Wali Kot district for 4 days last week left 200 Mujahideen and civilians killed/wounded and even more Soviet casualties (April 19). Full-scale battle in and around Qandahar beginning April 14 made thousands of Mujahideen from throughout the province to converge to the capital to break the devastating siege; during fierce fighting a door-to-door level, women and children were advised to move to Noor-ul-Aalam district in city's outskirt; areas napalm bombed by Soviet aircraft including Herat Gate Bazar; Soviet-Kabul offensive on Qandahar city involved armoured and artillery units supported by jets and helicopters (April 19). Qandahar city experienced some of the fiercest fighting of the war April 15-20, with hundreds of APCs/HMVs encircling the city, 170 Mujahideen killed and large number wounded, significant Soviet-Kabul casualties and 2 helicopters shot down and civilian casualties in every district of Qandahar (April 21). Mujahideen succeeded in breaking Qandahar siege following continued Soviet-Kabul artillery fire since April 14, destruction of 8 tanks and 2 trucks and with 150 civilians and 80 Mujahideen wounded; Mujahideen restored supplies and shifted their wounded to Quetta (April 22). Mujahideen still besieged in the city since early this week; Soviet-Kabul forces had set up 31 new posts manned by 15 troops each; Mujahideen attacking posts from outside the city and continuously trying to feed supplies to Mujahideen trapped inside Qandahar (April 25). 10,000 Soviet and 5,000 Kabul troops taking part in Qandahar siege/offensive since 2 weeks; 2 Mujahideen-controlled townships destroyed by Soviet artillery; 2 helicopters and several aircraft shot down; 120 Mujahideen killed (April 26). 37 new Soviet-Kabul posts established around southeastern and northwestern areas of Qandahar; space between posts completely bulldozed and mined; armed Kabul troops at 14 posts surrendered to Mujahideen; Soviet-Kabul forces now erecting new posts to restrict Mujahideen movement; Mujahideen downed 6 jets and 2 helicopters and destroyed 7 APCs (April 28). Mujahideen struck/damaged Soviet-

Kabul post, inflicted serious casualties and had 22 militiamen surrendered during 17 day battle from April 6 to 23 at Jara, 15 km from Pakistan border, in order to divert Soviet-Kabul efforts to hinder Mujahideen supplies through the area (April 29). Khalq elements in Kabul air force destroyed rival militia base of Asmatullah Muslim, killed 15 and wounded 15 militiamen south of Qandahar city, 35 km from Pakistan border on April 16.

Radio Kabul: 2 bombs blast by CRs injured 4 civilians and damaged part of Khirqa-e-Mubarak shrine in Qandahar city (April 21).

Radio Moscow: CIA-trained "terrorists" blew up Khirqa Mubarak shrine, the 255th mosque blown by those called "defenders of Islam" in Washington (April 30).

Zubal

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul ground attack near Share Safa, 60 km from Qandahar on Kabul highway, after destroying 4 tanks and 1 APC and killing Soviet-Kabul troops March 22. This led to Soviet retaliatory bombing which killed 3 and wounded 17 Mujahideen and destroyed their arms.

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen fire struck 1 helicopter, which crashed at Muqur on March 18. Mujahideen shot down 3 attacking helicopters and killed 20 crewmen at Patni and Aab-e-Istada in Nawa district March 20. Mujahideen attacked 65 regiment of 7th Div in Muqur district, destroyed 1 post and 5 APCs, killed 12 Soviet-Kabul troops and seized 2 Klashnikovs March 21. Soviet aircraft bombed Mujahideen base, followed by abortive Soviet commando landing in which Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter at Lalzai in Nawa district March 23. Mujahideen restructured 65 regiment at Muqur March 24. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy between Muqur and Ghazni city April 7 at Qarabagh town April 9 and near Qarabagh town April 14, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombings. Another Soviet-Kabul convoy ambushed in Babul Haq mountains in Muqur area.

VOIR: 170 Soviet-Kabul troops killed and 29 wounded during clashes with Mujahideen last week in Nawa area; 1 Soviet transport aircraft shot down near Jaghori a few days back (April 22).

VOA: Citing WDS, Mujahideen killed 30 Kabul troops and some of the dead bodies were taken to Kabul city for burial March 15 (April 1).

Paktika

Nil report from all sources.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen repeatedly attacked Soviet-Kabul forces between Khost and Muqbal in Nari area and destroyed 26 MVs March 17-30. Mujahideen attacked Ali Khel (Zazi) garrison March 20. Mujahideen attacked besieged Soviet-Kabul forces at Chamkani, killed 13 and captured 140 Kabul troops and seized 60 Klashnikovs March 20. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter, destroyed 1 tank and killed 12 militiamen during clashes in northern and western parts of Zazi Maidan March 29. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter, blasted 5 tanks/APCs, killed 50 Soviet-Kabul troops and captured 41 Kabul troops during week long fierce clashes at Aqa Kuli army camp in Zazi area since March 30. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul post at Hyder Khel March 25. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul post and destroyed 5 tanks/APCs in Sheikh Amir area of Bari near Pakistan border April 2. Mujahideen encircled all 507 Kabul army commandos dropped in the rear of their Zhawar base, destroyed 2 of the Mi-8 helicopters carrying commandos, killed about half the commando force in extended encounter and captured remaining half of survivors April 3-5. Soviet aircraft inadvertently bombed Soviet-Kabul force under attack by Mujahideen at Lazha and Aram and self-inflicted heavy losses April 9. Large number of Soviet-Kabul troops surrendered/defected and Mujahideen also inflicted heavy material loss during 4 weeks siege of Soviet-Kabul positions in Zazi Maidan. Mujahideen repulsed major Soviet-Kabul ground offensive launched in Bari area since April 8. Mujahideen destroyed 3 posts at Kandu Parkha and Shaoun April 9. Mujahideen destroyed 3 Soviet-Kabul posts at Mani Kandan April 10. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul convoy and destroyed 8 tanks/APCs/MVs between Shehr-e-Nau and Lezha April 10. Soviet commandos attacked Mani Maidan and Raghbella April 12. 4 Mujahideen killed during Soviet bombing on recently established Jamiat-e-Islam base at Zazi April 16. Mujahideen shot down a Soviet helicopter and its Russian pilot killed himself before being captured by Mujahideen at Tutak near Bak in Zhawar sector. Mujahideen repulsed Khost offensive of April 3-22 after regaining Zhawar base, which briefly fell to Soviet-Kabul forces (see Section 2).

BBC: 1200 Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Zhawar base, a complex of man made tunnels, servicing areas and training facilities; 200 Mujahideen defending Zhawar suffered heavy casualties and brought down 5 helicopters (April 6). Out of 1200 commandos participating in heaviest

operation on Zhawar, some were Russians and mostly Afghans (April 7). Kabul Radio termed "a heavy war" to describe fighting in Khost/Zhawar and said 120 bandits were killed, which seemed to confirm reports of very heavy fighting and casualties; Kabul Radio in its first report on the fighting said all rebel centres in the area had been destroyed; rebels however gave different picture, that main base had neither been destroyed nor occupied and maintained that government forces had been pushed back (April 9). About 300 Mujahideen in the camp were surrounded by Soviet-Kabul troops and Mujahideen spokesman admitted heavy losses; on April 8 Kabul Radio said that after fierce fighting around Khost district guerilla resistance had ended (April 10). Tass reported from Kabul that: guerillas had abandoned Zhawar base; citing Kabul army General Abdul Ghafoor, large quantity of arms made in UK, US, China and West Germany including S-A Blowpipe missiles seized; another guerilla Markazai base also under Kabul army control; Cdr Haqqani denied Zhawar had fallen but other Mujahideen sources confirmed Soviet version (April 23). There was incentive to steal an edge before next Geneva round and first success went to Kabul regime which captured Zhawar (April 24). Mujahideen said to be reconstructing underground bases at Zhawar after fierce fighting with Soviet-Kabul forces; reports from USSR claimed base captured and destroyed, but US expressed doubts (claiming) attack had been strongly resisted; not yet confirmed whether base under Soviet-Kabul occupation (April 25). Tass and Kabul Radio scored victory on announcing capture of Zhawar; US State Department astonished its own diplomats by denying what Mujahideen admitted; Mujahideen reentered Zhawar when Soviet-Kabul forces withdrew after destroying the base and leaving behind mines and booby traps; 80 captured Kabul troops/officers made to clear mines at Zhawar (April 26). Mujahideen executed 15 Kabul troops held as prisoners at Zhawar (April 27). Kabul regime gave awards to its soldiers for bravery and loyalty, especially their achievement in recent fighting; their salary had been enhanced and ranks upgraded; last year government claimed over 50 per cent of its members came from armed forces and promotions were given to reliable party members; performance and morale of Kabul army had improved and they claimed having realised great achievements in Paktiya, 12 colonels were promoted to Brig. Generals (April 30).

VOA: Mujahideen downed 3 helicopters (Khost sector) March 28; defector Lt. Abdul Haq said 1200 men from Kabul's 8th brigade comprising mainly commandos and scouts were after Zhawar, 10 km inside Afghanistan, which had never been overrun (April 5). Heavy

shelling continuing on Zhawar, however Soviet-Kabul forces were pushed back 5 km; Mujahideen captured 11 Kabul army troops and 65 commandos, destroyed 1 post, shot down 1 jet and lost 4 men March 28—April 1 (April 7). Mujahideen destroyed 8 aircraft, killed 350 out of 1200 Kabul army commandos and lost 40 men since April 7 (April 9). Cdr Haqqani refuted in taped message reports circulated by Kabul that he was killed in Khost offensive; he was hit while directing Mujahideen fire against jets and helicopters; 70 Mujahideen were killed and 50 wounded April 7; 8 aircraft were destroyed, 350 Soviet-Kabul commandos captured and a large number killed April 9 (April 10). Kabul commandos sought to capture a hill-top post 2.5 km from Zhawar and Soviet-Kabul artillery and aircraft were continuously shelling the area April 10; Mujahideen shot down 1 plane (April 11). Mujahideen claimed having driven out Soviet-Kabul forces from strategic mountain positions (in Khost sector) and seized 5 such positions (April 12). Mujahideen shot down another aircraft near Zhawar, 9th since the offensive began; some 300 Soviet-Kabul commandos put on alert at Khost garrison in anticipation of Mujahideen retaliatory attack; Mujahideen destroyed a Soviet-Kabul field Headquarter near Khost; 60 Mujahideen got killed including 38 trapped to death when a cave collapsed and another 98 were wounded, a third of the 1200 Soviet-Kabul commandos were captured by Mujahideen and 70 of them executed since attack on Zhawar beginning April 4 (April 13). 2 more fighters downed, making a total of 11 Soviet aircraft shot down in 2 weeks; Mujahideen sources reported 150 of their own men killed including 38 killed in cave's collapse, 400 Soviet-Kabul troops captured and of which 70 were executed; Kabul sources reported killing 700 CRs and seizure of large quantity of missiles and mortar; travellers had seen several wrecked aircraft and helicopters in Khost district, with total number of jets downed now 11 aircraft were downed in 2 weeks; 200 Kabul soldiers got killed and 300 wounded and 350 captured—of which 150 being interrogated and remaining 200 either released, disarmed or killed; captives included a Cdr of 37th commando brigade and an artillery unit cdr; Soviet planes dropped leaflets in Zhawar area urging villagers to stop supporting Mujahideen in foiling government attempts to reopen Gardez-Khost highway, under Mujahideen control since 1979 (April 15). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul post at (Yar) located 12 km from Pakistan border and shot down 1 helicopter April 15 (April 17). 200 Soviet commandos sent to Khost; 7 Kabul army officers and 5 conscripts killed in Khalq-Parcham shootout at Khost, following which senior Soviet-Kabul officers flew in by helicopters and arrested/took away 18 men; citing Mujahideen Cdr, they didn't have

anti-aircraft units/missiles to counter round-the-clock bombing, contrary to reported despatch of Stringers; Mujahideen machine guns were proving ineffective against intensive airstrikes; fierce fighting afoot over mountainous terrain 5 km from Zhawar never overrun by Soviet-Kabul troops; Haqqani denied reports from NWFP officials and other Mujahideen sources that Zhawar base had fallen and said 5000 Mujahideen were defending Zhawar, surrounding mountain positions were being heavily bombed, 2000 Soviet commandos had joined 1200 Kabul troops and Mujahideen suffered 200 and Soviet-Kabul forces several hundred casualties since April 4 (April 21). According to Haqqani, MiG 27s bombed Zhawar; for the first time no bombing heard during daytime in Miranshah April 23; after 18 days of fighting Mujahideen lost Zhawar, comprising caves for storage, repair and communication facilities; citing Haqqani, 125 Mujahideen got killed and 220 wounded, 282 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, hundreds wounded, 300 captured and 6 jets and 5 helicopters shot down (April 24). Soviet-Kabul commandos spread anti-personnel mines around Zhawar; 70 Kabul army prisoners clearing mines at gunpoint; Haqqani denied reports that UK made weapons (blowpipe missiles) were among munition seized by enemy and said they only had SAM 7 missiles, inadequate against intensive aerial attacks; Mujahideen did not confirm using Swiss Orlikons in unsuccessful defence of Zhawar; Mujahideen began rebuilding Zhawar, overrun by Soviet-Kabul forces and which withdrew to Khost after inflicting heavy damage; supplies from Pakistan had begun, but still not confirmed whether interior routes had reopened; Soviet-Kabul captives were being used to clear mines this week as the bombing continued (April 25). Jalaluddin Haqqani said that last month (March) alone he lost 60 men and 180 wounded in night time Soviet-Kabul ambushes (April 5). Mujahideen captured over 300 of the several thousand commandos participating in attack on Zhawar; 100 Soviet-Kabul commandos were still held while over 100 executed; on April 26 Mujahideen killed 13 officers and 2 soldiers identified as party activists including Lt. Col. Qalander Shah, Cdr 37th commando brigade and Lt. Col. Mohammad Abbas the artillery chief—both admitted to have participated in 5 operations against Mujahideen (April 26). Outcome of Zhawar offensive reveals that if Soviets are prepared to deploy considerable strength, they can establish control over a specified land—but resistance returns when Soviet forces retreat and their success proves temporary; Afghan issue could only be solved if the people of Afghanistan get their civil liberties back; Reagan says that only a settlement supported by Afghan people could receive favour and one unsupported wouldn't help to cease the war; Mujahideen

leader (Hikmatyar) in a press conference in Peshawar said they had recaptured Zhawar after killing 380 Soviet-Kabul troops and losing 115 men (April 28).

VOG: Zazi town was said to be completely encircled by Mujahideen (April 1). Bombardment of Mujahideen position going on for days was heaviest in the course of 6 years of war; Soviet-Kabul units for the first time carried out night attacks; Mujahideen Cdr confirmed Zhawar had been overrun while State Department claimed Mujahideen had succeeded in defending the base (April 25).

Radio ABC: Citing WDS sources: Mujahideen had shot down 8 helicopters; Soviet officers led the offensive which was biggest Soviet-Kabul military operation so far this year (April 16).

Radio Australia: 7000 Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Zhawar after 3 weeks of heavy shelling and bombing.

Radio Kabul: Afghan CRs and Pakistan artillery units shelled Chamkani, Marakhe, Zanda Khel and Bangath, killed/wounded over 100 persons and sizeable livestock and destroyed 50 houses and 4 mosques (April 2). In successful operations by armed forces, deadly blows were dealt on CR elements, an important "Satanic" base destroyed, 700 CRs wiped out and large quantity of munition including heavy machine guns and rockets recovered in mountainous area of Khost (April 13). Peshawar confessed heavy losses in Paktiya (April 15). Following armed forces operation launched in Khost, the most important Mujahideen base was destroyed on April 11 and 300 CRs crushed (April 19). In the course of successful operations in Khost and Tani districts, 300 CRs were wiped out (April 20). Security forces completely wiped out remaining hideouts of saboteurs at Zhawar (April 21). Terrorist bands were now carrying out their activities in Paktiya after suffering crushing defeat in other parts of the country (April 23). Officers and soldiers returning to Kabul after successful operations in Khost district were welcomed back by party and government officials and citizen's representatives; these soldiers managed to clear up the area from ugly existence of CR elements (April 25). Medals and awards were distributed at Khost today to soldiers and officers who fought in Zhawar and showed courage and heroism to clear up the area from CRs; Cdr of 25th Khost Div Brig. Gen. Asif and General Secretary Afghan Youth Organisation Sakhi Marjan spoke on the occasion (April 28). Afghan armed forces achieved another victory over foreign militiaism by wiping out bandits from Zhawar, where enclavements of arsenals were seized or wiped out; enclavements were built by US, Pakistan and China at huge cost; they thought Afghan forces couldn't break these steel-cum-concrete made caves but can now see all ruined;

CRs had lost courage to face Kabul forces (April 29). US imperialism, Chinese frogs, Arab reactionary regime and Pakistani traitors faced such a defeat in Khost which they couldn't hide; yet traitor and spy of imperialism Haqqani says CRs achieved victories, also followed by BBC; stooge Haqqani receives money for telling lies and this is his only source of livelihood; on Saur day celebration (April 27) partymen, Council of Ministers and government members visited Kabul orphanage and brought orphaned sons and daughters of the crusaders of Khost, killed by US, Chinese and Pakistani reactionaries, to attend the parade (April 30).

Radio Moscow: Radio Kabul reported that Afghan troops had eliminated a CR base, killed 120 CRs and the rest fled to Pakistan (April 9). Afghan military undertook successful operations against CR bands, 700 CR dacoits were eliminated, major base destroyed and large quantity of weapons including rockets, mortars, handgrenade and military hardware confiscated in Khost area (April 14). CRs were sustaining even greater casualties despite massive supplies of US arms; a military base of bandits close to Pakistan in southeastern Afghanistan was recently wiped out (April 26).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Soviet jets bombed civilians at Surkhab in Sherzad subdistrict of Khugiani March 20. Soviet paratroopers launched surprise attack on Mujahideen group taking rest on their way north in Kulalai area of Hissarak-e-Ghilzai and in ensuing 6 hours fight 9 Russians and Mujahideen Cdr Farid got killed, 2 Mujahideen were wounded and 10 captured March 19-20. Soviet attack on Mujahideen rest site in same area caused 9 Mujahideen, 2 civilian and 96 Soviet casualties and Soviet troops set ablaze the tea house, shop and mosque March 20. Soviet paratroopers killed 28 Mujahideen and lost 12 men in same area March 22. Mujahideen captured 2 posts and sizeable munition in Shin area March 23. Mujahideen destroyed a military camp near Chapparhar and killed 15 Soviet-Kabul troops March 29. Mujahideen killed a high ranking Kabul officer in Jalalabad city March 31. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul militia post at Guruku near Daka, inflicted very heavy losses and seized large quantity of military hardware including 7 MVs March 30. Mujahideen captured Soviet-Kabul post at Zeri Darband, destroyed 5 tanks and seized huge quantity of munition April 1. Mujahideen confiscated land of known partymen (Khalqis), seized the produce and set ablaze their houses in Achin area of Shinwar district April 1. Mujahideen struck Tanda China post near Shinwar district Headquarters April 2. Soviet commandos attacked Mujahideen at Jigdalak near

Sarobi, killed 20 Mujahideen and lost 35 men April 5. Soviet commandos looted village Kundi in Ashpa plain of Khugiani district during house-to-house search, killed 15 villagers, took away 10 civilians as hostages and left with foodstuff-laden mules April 7. 2 Kabul army officers and 1 doctor were killed by mine blast in Nazian-Sarobi area April 17. 60 Kabul troops of 606 Regiment at Landi Khyber surrendered to Mujahideen April 17. Another 40 Kabul troops/militiamen surrendered during Mujahideen attack on Kalan post in Ghani Khel area of Shinwar district April 19. Mujahideen killed 32 militiamen, captured 18 Khad officials and seized heavy quantity of weapons during attack on Rishay Ghundai, Patak Zhrande, Kahi and Jawas militia posts in Achin district of Shinwar April 18. Mujahideen ambushed a militia MV in Marku area April 21. Mujahideen attacked Zaka, Namaish, Parozha, Daka and Kamkar posts, killed 28 Soviet-Kabul troops and seized large quantity of equipment and foodstuff April 22. Mujahideen captured 2 Khad agents after searching traffic along Jalalabad-Torkham highway April 22. Bomb blast killed 4 partymen in Achin district April 25. 17 militiamen were killed in continued fighting at Khugiani, Chaparhar and Surkhrud April 26. Mujahideen disrupted 'Saur Revolution' celebrations by attacking Banragh post in Torkham area April 27, followed by Soviet bombing. Mujahideen struck 12 posts between Khani Khel and Shinwar and village Hazar Nau and killed 46 Soviet-Kabul troops/militiamen April 27. Mujahideen killed 16 Soviet troops and destroyed 4 tanks during 24 hours fighting at Darunta near Jalalabad April 27. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions at Achin, Nazian, Ghani Khel, Shinwar, Gushta, Rudat, Haska Mena and Kahi, killed 30 Soviet-Kabul troops, forced Soviet-Kabul evacuation of Achin district Headquarters and besieged Kahi garrison April 27. Mujahideen blocked traffic on Jalalabad-Torkham highway April 28. Mujahideen downed 1 Mi 24 helicopter at village Saracha, 5 km from Jalalabad. Residents of Shinwar surrendered their weapons received from Soviet-Kabul authorities to the Mujahideen.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed a military post in Kama district and seized huge quantity of arms (April 29).

VOG: Heavy fighting reported in Ningarhar and Ghazni (April 1).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Soviet troops attacked villages Barkot, Dudarak, Kishmand Qila, Jan Shigal and Wargal, 25 km north of Jalalabad in Dara-e-Nur valley of lower Kunar, killed 30 civilians and lost 28 men March 9. Soviet troops killed 4 and wounded 2 civilians during attack on villages Sotan and Char Qala March 13. 35 civilians

were killed and houses looted/destroyed during Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground attacks on villages Mazar, Shulat and Arif of Noorgul area March 18. Soviet troops burnt 280 houses, blew up another 40 houses and massacred 80 civilians at villages Sotan Kali, Sheran Qala, Omar Qala, Bamba Kot and Maj Gondal March 19. Mujahideen raided Soviet-Kabul post near Sarkani March 25. Soviet forces launched air-cum-ground attack on Mujahideen base in Krer area, killed 26 Mujahideen, destroyed their entire armament and lost 42 men after 15 hours fighting March 26. Mujahideen killed 70 Kabul and 50 Soviet troops and lost 45 men in their bid to break Soviet-Kabul encirclement of Soran base in Krer area of Sarkani district March 28-31. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet attack after hours of occupation of their base in Krer, after inflicting heavy losses and capturing 3 Soviet troops during 48 hours fighting March 30-31. Mujahideen rocketted Chagha Sarai April 2. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul northern post of Noorgul district April 14. Mujahideen rocketted Sarkani district Headquarters with BM-12 fire April 23. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul offensive on their position at Nawah, 65 km from Kamdish, and inflicted very heavy losses in clashes since April 12. Mujahideen captured 2 Soviet-Kabul posts at Pashad. Mujahideen sources reported engaging Spetsnaz (Soviet commandos) in Krer area, Sarkani and Marwara valley.

BBC: Soviet-Kabul forces overran Mujahideen base and killed 50-65 Mujahideen a few days ago (April 6). Soviet-Kabul forces were using heavy artillery against 3 Mujahideen camps along Pakistan border; this attack on Mujahideen routes and positions came after commando operations against Mujahideen base in Kunar valley, where they sustained heavy losses (April 9).

VOA: Soviet-Kabul militia posts had been established, 2 km apart along Jalalabad-Kunar highway to block Mujahideen movement.

Radio Kabul: Kunar provincial radio station, built with Soviet help at Ahmadabad (India), began its transmission on the eve of 8th anniversary of Saur Revolution and it would transmit Radio Afghanistan besides its own local programmes (April 29).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts in Qurakozi area and killed 25 militiamen March 17. Mujahideen launched three-pronged attack on Soviet-Kabul base in Quregh desert, destroyed 12 aircraft on ground, over 50 tanks/APCs and military barracks April 7, followed by Soviet retaliatory attack costing further losses. Mujahi-

deen repulsed Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground attack on their positions near Kishm city after inflicting heavy losses April 8. Mujahideen from Shahadat Front struck Soviet-Kabul positions in Kishm district April 10. Mujahideen attacked a military camp in Toot area near Faizabad, followed by Soviet heli-search campaign.

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul militia post in village Khwaja Hafez of Yangi Qala district March 6. Mujahideen attack on Soviet-Kabul forces at villages Taba Tashi and Gharib Cha led to loss of 5 tanks and 3 MVs, 30 Soviet-Kabul and 8 Mujahideen casualties and destruction of 60 civilians houses and 200 heads livestock killed March 12. Mujahideen downed 1 helicopter and destroyed 2 tanks at Farkhar and Kelaftan March 15. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul offensive near Chashme Sher March 25. 15 Soviet-Kabul troops surrendered to Mujahideen in Taloqan city March 28. Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Mujahideen positions before undertaking search/conscription in Khwaja Ghor district March 13. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul militia post at village Jarbashi in Yangi Qala district March 13. Mujahideen undertook a major ambush operation in Namak Faroshi area of Farkhar district, destroyed 5 MVs and 8 supplies-laden trucks and seized 70 boxes ammunitions, 1 Dushka and 2 wireless sets from the Soviet-Kabul convoy moving from Taloqan to Kelifgan/Kishm March 15, followed by Soviet bombardment in the area. Mujahideen ambushed another Soviet-Kabul convoy returning to Kalfang sub-district and inflicted heavy losses March 17. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul contingent in Nehre Said area March 31–April 1, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing which killed 5 Mujahideen and 21 civilians. Mujahideen crossed river Amu into Soviet territory from Khwaja Ghar district and brought back 28 captured cows April 3. Mujahideen ambushed a military column in Dashte Rubab area, destroyed 1 tank and 5 HMs and killed 17 Soviet-Kabul troops. (Mujahideen killed 140 Soviet troops in a daring cross-Amu operation at Vaishi garrison in Tajikistan across Yangi Qala March 23-24; non-Mujahideen sources).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 2 Soviet officers and wounded another 4 in an operation in Dashte Archi district March 7. Mujahideen preempted Soviet-Kabul attack on their base and struck the advancing force, destroying 12 tanks and 20 MVs and killed tens of Soviet-Kabul troops in Char Seri area March 8. Mujahideen foiled Soviet-Kabul bid to erect roadside posts in 20 km stretch from Khwaja

Pusta to Chogha in Khanabad district after fierce fighting March 12-16 involving heavy Soviet-Kabul and civilian losses. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul supply convoy at village Allabad between Kunduz and Khanabad, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing March 13. Another Soviet-Kabul convoy was ambushed in same sector March 16, where Russians opened fire on defecting Kabul troops. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul post in Charkh-e-Ab area of Kunduz city March 19. Mujahideen mined Soviet-Kabul convoy at Bangi near Khanabad March 25-26. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul position and inflicted heavy losses in Imam Sahbi district March 29. Mujahideen destroyed several Soviet-Kabul posts in Aliabad district April 4. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul military column in Gardab area April 7. Soviet bombardment undertaken directly from Soviet Union killed 20 civilians and destroyed 5 houses at villages Khatun Qala and Ismail Qishlaq in Imam Sahib and Dashte Archi districts.

VOA: Mujahideen organised attack on a large Soviet-Kabul convoy approaching Kunduz city resulting in extended clashes from early March till March 23, in which 50 tanks/MVs were destroyed and hundreds of Soviet-Kabul troops including high-ranking officers and 61 civilians got killed.

Radio Kabul: CRs planted mines in Sher Khan School killing 6 students, followed by arrest of criminals (April 20). CRs committed yet another brutal crime by exploding a bomb near Sher Khan High School and those responsible were arrested (April 21).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack on their positions and destroyed 7 tanks/APCs in Baghlan city April 29. Soviet forces attacked Mujahideen base near Barka March 30. Mujahideen raided Soviet-Kabul post in industrial area of Baghlan city April 13.

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul convoy and seized 1 supplies-laden truck in Khulm subdistrict April 6. Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Mujahideen establishing their positions at village Aibak April 8.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen inflicted 85 casualties, captured 15 Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed 2 tanks during attacks on Soviet-Kabul forces in Samangan and Badakhshan (April 30).

Radio Kabul: CRs fired ground-to-ground missiles, "martyred" 3 and injured 17 persons in Aibak city (April 30).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen blasted Soviet-Kabul building near Blue Mosque killing 30 partymen March 13. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack in Chamtal and Chahar Bolak areas March 24. Mujahideen destroyed 12 helicopters and 2 aircraft on ground, killed 40 and wounded 60 Soviet-Kabul troops during attack on Mazar air base March 24. Mujahideen destroyed another 2 helicopters on ground and inflicted several casualties with rocket fire at Mazar-i-Sharif airport April 14. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts in west and south-west of the province April 16.

VOA: Mujahideen attacked Mazar-i-Sharif air base and destroyed several aircraft last month (April 12).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked a security post at Sayedabad in Sare Pul district and killed/wounded 16 Soviet-Kabul troops February 27. Mujahideen struck Nooruddin security post March 3 and Khush Tepa post in Sare Pul district March 11. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Sare Pul district March 16. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul forces at Andkhai April 2.

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen operation led to heavy Soviet-Kabul casualties in Tabagh district April 15, with some of the wounded being flown by helicopters to Mazar.

Radio Kabul: A number of CRs were wiped out, 10 arrested and 8 villages cleared of "bandits" in Shirin Tabagh district recently, while 59 CRs surrendered and joined Soviet-Kabul defence groups (April 15). 15 member armed group of CR band surrendered alongwith 2 rockets, a number of grenades, 7 heavy and 5 light machine guns and 29 Klashnikovs and later voluntarily joined Soviet-Kabul defence group in Shirin Tabagh district; in successful operations of defence groups, 10 members of CRs alongwith ring leader Khan Mohammad were arrested in Shirin Tabagh district; defence group operation cleared villages Shah Qila, Islam Qila; Deh Kahawan, Kishlak, Safia Qala, Yangi Qala and Gul Dad of CRs (April 16). 46 "rebels" were wiped out and huge quantity of arms including 8 rocket launchers and 49 Klashnikovs seized in differenet villages alongwith their leader (April 29).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Fighting reported in Ghormach district and wounded were flown to Shindand base. Mujahideen struck 2 Soviet-

Kabul posts in the vicinity of Qala Nau.

Radio Kabul: 20 CRs surrendered and declared support to party and government in Bala Murghab district recently (April 15).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Herat Hotel in the city and killed some Soviet advisors and 2 Kabul officers March 12. Soviet-Kabul encirclement of western part of Herat city March 13 led to 5 days clashes and heavy Soviet-Kabul losses including destruction of 1 helicopter. 1 Soviet aircraft crashed (downed) near Shindand base March 18. Mujahideen attacked Soviet military convoy entering Afghanistan on its way to Shindand at Chehel Dukhtar near Torghundi, destroyed 8 tanks and 13 MVs, also blasted 120 metres oil pipeline nearby, killed 60 Soviet troops and captured another 25 Russians in the ensuing clashes April 9-12. Mujahideen struck Shindand base and inflicted sizeable losses April 12. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack on their bases, shot down 1 MiG, destroyed several tanks/HMVVs, killed/wounded 134 Soviet-Kabul troops and militiamen and captured dozens and prompted 113 defections during 8 days of fighting in Dooaba district till March 28. Mujahideen struck 1 security post and a Soviet-Kabul convoy in Karach district March 25. Mujahideen attacked several military posts in different parts of Farokh district during March. Mujahideen mined Torghundi-Herat route inflicting heavy damage to Soviet military columns April 6, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing and employment of Soviet heli-borne dogs to clear mines in the area. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul forces in Rabat area.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed a jeep and killed occupants including Kabul army's Brig. General Isya and Abdul Haq (April 1). Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack in Kartana and inflicted heavy losses (April 8). Mujahideen struck a colony of Soviet troops in Obeh district (April 9). Several liberated villages in Herat were bombarded (April 12). Mujahideen mined a MV carrying Soviet troops in Herat city and destroyed Soviet-Kabul post near the city (April 12). Soviet bombing struck villages around Herat causing heavy civilian losses; Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Qala Dasht Maidan (April 14). Mujahideen struck Parcham offices in Karte area and at Khwaja Qila (April 21). According to Mujahideen sources in Herat, Soviet field commanders serving in Afghanistan had become so corrupt that had to be sent back to USSR; thus, for instance, Soviet GOC Herat Garrison was arrested in his residence and deported to USSR 5 months ago and

his house was found full of commodities looted from Afghan civilians (April 10).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen killed 14 Soviet-Kabul troops and captured 4 including 1 Soviet officer and seized freshly arriving ammunition during an ambush (April 5).

BBC: According to Swedish journalist Stephen Lingran who visited Herat about two weeks back: plains of Herat whose grain production fed 2 million people was now barren and deserted; fertile rice fields were now barren and most of the population had migrated to Iran; Soviet army pounded rockets on Herat city from Main Dawood Soviet base and raised villages to ground; the area was in Mujahideen control but at a heavy cost; any smoke from a chimney could invite bombers (April 8).

Radio Kabul: CRs launched rocket attack on Herat city during busy hours, hitting Grand Mosque of Qandahari Bazar, Jane Behzad Park and a residential locality, killing 3 and injuring 18 civilians including women and children (April 14).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: Soviet aircraft bombed Mujahideen base in Parchaman district March 19. Soviet bombing caused heavy civilian losses at Larwan, Maidan Rez, Sureen, Deh Arbab and Sarsh Kan March 19. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul military camp at Anar Dara April 4.

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 11 CRs including 3 important commanders and seized large quantity of foreign arms around the province (April 16).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet bomber and 1 helicopter bombing Mujahideen positions.

Nimruz

See under Provinces Bordering Pakistan above.

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Nil report from all sources.

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed several Soviet-Kabul posts and captured Shehrak town early March. Soviet bombing inflicted extensive damage around Jabha-e-Talaba (Mujahideen base) March 11.

Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul retaliatory attack at Sheharak, killed 65 and wounded 84 Soviet-Kabul troops, shot down 1 MiG and 3 helicopters and destroyed (cleared) 200 mines March 15.

Radio Kabul: 6 families comprising 30 members returned to the province (April 16).

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: Soviet bombing near Dehrawant town killed 3 and injured 8 Mujahideen. Meanwhile Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Mine blast struck a MV towards Qargah garrison and killed 3 Kabul officers aboard March 19. Bomb blast damaged Kabul's power supply system March 23 and disrupted electric bus service for several days. Bomb blast at Kabul Hotel destroyed 5 vehicles and inflicted 24 Soviet-Kabul casualties late March. Time bombs exploded during party meeting in Kabul Hotel and Milli Bank and killing several PDPA office-bearers April 9. Bomb blast in Khairkhana Mena killed 4 and wounded 9 Soviet-Kabul men April 9. Bomb blast at the Bank in Rehman Mena destroyed the office and killed 2 guards April 13. Bomb blast in phone booth at Jada-e-Maiwand killed 2 telephone mechanics April 23. April 27 witnesses extended curfew in capital Kabul. Mujahideen attacked 4 military posts in Guldara sub-district and inflicted heavy losses March 21. Mujahideen struck 2 helicopters in Kohe Safi area, which crashed at Khwaja Rawash air base March 28. Mujahideen struck 6 security posts at Mir Bacha town on Salang highway March 28. Mujahideen destroyed 2 posts in Guldara subdistrict of Shakardara, followed by Soviet retaliatory strike with the help of paratroopers—leading to fierce fighting in which 1 Soviet helicopter and 4 tanks were destroyed and several Soviet-Kabul troops killed April 9. Heli-borne Soviet attack caused 20 Mujahideen and 35 Soviet casualties in Jagdalik area April 14. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul post near Bagrami. Several Khad officers stood dismissed/replaced in Kabul and Ningarhar for alleged carelessness and suspected collaboration with Mujahideen.

VOIR: 60 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in a serious clash in northern Kabul (April 21). A series of explosions at Kabul Hotel, Bank Milli, Defence Ministry, Radio Station, Polytechnic and Soviet residential area in Kabul caused 12 casualties and heavy damage (April 21).

Radio Dubai: Mujahideen overran a military camp, killed 18 Soviet troops and destroyed 2 ranks north of Kabul last week (April 30).

VOA: 18 Mujahideen, 61 Soviet-Kabul men and several civilians got killed in a clash April 9 (April 15). Citing WDS: security had been tightened in and around Kabul following several bomb blasts in Kabul city; 20 bombs were found and removed in Soviet residential area; Kabul troops and secret police were guarding all major roads, searching cars and public transport for Mujahideen who blasted 10 bombs, including one near Radio Station, in past week (April 15). Mujahideen stepped up explosions in Kabul and 40 Khad agents were killed north of Kabul (April 15).

Radio Kabul: CRs caused explosion by placing a bomb in a car parked outside Kabul Hotel, wounding 22 persons (April 6). "Esteemed citizens" were requested to observe curfew in Kabul city from 0000 to 0400 hours (April 27).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Kabul week-long bombardment aimed at Mujahideen positions in Gulbahar during first half March caused heavy destruction to civilian property. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet commando attack preceded by heavy bombing at village Kolali in Kohistan district in mid-March after killing and wounding scores of commandos and losing 6 men. Mujahideen struck 3 Soviet-Kabul posts and inflicted heavy losses second half March. Mujahideen attacked security post at village Lower Deh Mullah near Bagram base, captured 25 Soviet-Kabul troops and seized 24 weapons March 24. Mujahideen rocketted a military camp, destroyed 5 MVs and killed several Soviet-Kabul troops in Ghorband district March 31. Mujahideen killed a Parchamite in Qala Khwaja area near Charikar April 3. Mujahideen dynamited Soviet-Kabul post at village Laghmari, killed 7 Soviet-Kabul troops and prompted 27 defections April 4. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul military column in Sofiyan area April 5. Mujahideen destroyed 1 tank near Qala Khwaja April 6. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul post in Najrab area April 7. Mujahideen ambushed APC carrying Soviet troops in Bahadur Khel area near Bagram base April 8. Mujahideen ambushed 1 tank in Rabat area early April. 40 Kabul troops defected and 3 partymen were captured by Mujahideen in Rabat area April 16. Mujahideen destroyed a military post in Kohe Safi Qila Surkh area and seized huge quantity of arms April 16. Mujahideen struck a military camp near Jabalus Siraj on Salang highway April 21.

VOIR: Mujahideen destroyed 70 Soviet-Kabul tanks and inflict-

ed large number of casualties in Jabalus Siraj area last week (April 19).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen raided enemy positions and destroyed 50 MVs last week; several Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 150 captured (April 16). Mujahideen attacked enemy positions near Chari-kar, destroyed 2 tanks and captured 18 soldiers (April 29).

Radio Kabul: 14 CRs surrendered (April 5).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a large Soviet-Kabul convoy, destroyed 8 tanks and 13 MVs, shot down 1 helicopter and inflicted heavy casualties in Bazarak area of Panjsher March 31.

VOIR: Mujahideen downed 1 helicopter near Panjsher Pass and ambushed a military convoy in Bazarak area (April 13).

VOA: Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy and destroyed large number of MVs in Panjsher during 5 days battle early March (April 12).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Kabul forces killed 72 civilians during 3 weeks of fighting since March 6 in Dara-e-Noor area of Qarghaee district.

Radio Kabul: Security forces arrested many CRs and seized 16 rocket launchers, 1 gun and 9 mines during operations at village Arghana (April 2).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Entire caravan of 50 Mujahideen and 14 horses proceeding to Baghlan was wiped out by Soviet-Kabul commandos and their arms, equipment and medical supplies seized near Pule Alam April 8.

Radio Kabul: Security forces seized 1 gun, 1 telescope, 3 rocket launchers, 3 ground-to-ground missiles, 6 mines and 3 US-made bombs from CRs during successful operations in the province (April 7).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen-run school was destroyed and 31 civilians including 12 students killed in bombardment of villages Bagbak, Shinz and Mali Khel late March, preceded by airdropping of leaflets that the school of "bandits" would be destroyed. Mujahideen rocketted a military convoy in Noor Tangi area March 28. Mujahideen killed 20 Soviet commandos by opening fire at landing site in Saidabad district April 3. Meanwhile Soviet strikes in the area destroyed 20 houses and

killed 60 heads of livestock. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul jeep and struck a security post near Maidan town April 17.

VOIR: Extended Soviet bombing February 21 to March 20 killed 170 civilians and destroyed many houses in Maidan suburbs, while Mujahideen shot down 2 Soviet aircraft (April 18).

Radio Tehran: Soviet air raids killed 170 civilians, wounded another 20 and destroyed houses and bridges and Mujahideen shot down 2 aircraft in Sang Lakh area mid-March (April 7). Mujahideen destroyed 6 Soviet-Kabul posts and inflicted heavy losses in a series of attacks in Maidan (April 30).

4 – PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the major Kabul media themes in April 1986 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Inciting Pakistani Tribals against the government/armed forces of Pakistan and Afghan refugees.
2. Alleged foreign intervention in the 'Democratic Republic' of Afghanistan.
3. Attacks on the government of Pakistan including incitement of Pakistani public opinion against the government.
4. Projection of and support to the opposition forces in Pakistan.
5. Attacks on the personality of President Zia-ul-Haq.

Radio Moscow: Given below are the major Moscow Media themes in April 1986 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Alleged foreign intervention in the 'Democratic Republic' of Afghanistan.
2. Projection of and support to the opposition forces in Pakistan.
3. Playing up Soviet-Afghan 'fraternal' ties.
4. Inciting Pakistani Tribals against the government of Pakistan and Afghan refugees.
5. Soliciting direct talks between Islamabad and Kabul.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN APRIL 1986: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 613 killed and 75 wounded (also 28 captured).

Kabul Casualties: 1098 killed and 436 wounded (also 801 captured).

Soviet-Kabul Casualties: 927 killed and 36 wounded.

Defections: 581 Kabul troops/militiamen.

Mujahideen Casualties: 516 killed and 587 wounded (also 15 captured).

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 762 killed and 241 wounded (also 60 arrested).

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses: 30 aircraft; 48 helicopters; 172 tanks; 26 APCs; 94 tanks/APCs; 121 MVs; 117 trucks; 10 wireless sets; 5 jeeps; 16 pieces mortars; 31 light machine guns; 21 machine guns; 7 different quantities of arms; 877 Klashnikovs; 31 Dschkas; 170 boxes mines and ammunition; 5 munition depots; 35 food depots; 47 security posts.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 23 villages; 446 houses; 3 mosques; 12 shops; 2 markets; 400 herds livestock; 14 horses; 2 herds of sheep; 2 hideouts; 4 different quantities of arms.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN APRIL 1986: SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries")
Losses: 1067 killed and 40 captured.

Returnees (those inside Afghanistan as well as refugees returning from across the borders, availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and/or joining Soviet-Kabul ranks): 178.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 1 major base; several hideouts and bases; 3 large quantities of arms including 8 rocket launchers, 49 Klashnikovs, heavy machine guns and rockets; another 2 rockets; 5 light and 7 heavy machine guns, 29 Klashnikovs; a number of hand-grenades; 19 rocket launchers; 15 mines; 3 ground-to-ground missiles; 3 US-made bombs; 2 unspecified guns; 1 telescope.

Soviet-Kabul/Afghan Civilian Losses inflicted by Counter-revolutionaries: 62 persons killed and 111 wounded; sizeable livestock also killed; 50 houses and 4 mosques destroyed; ancient shrine in Qandahar city and the Grand Mosque, 2 main bazars and a residential locality in Herat city damaged by CR rocket fire.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN APRIL 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xxxx	Zaranj	
	Hilmand	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Lashkargarh	
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		xxxxxxvv
	Zabul	xxx	Kalat Gilzai	
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni	
	Paktika		Sharna	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	x
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxx		
	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Chagha Sarai	x
		xxxxxxxxxxxx		
	Badakhshan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Faizabad	vv
	Takhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Taloqan	x
		xxxx		
	Kunduz	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kunduz	x
Bordering Iran	Baghlan	xxxxxxxxxx	Baghlan	xxxx
	Samangan	xx	Samangan	v
	Balkh	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	xxx
	Jozjan	xxxxxx	Shebergan	
	Faryab	x	Maimana	
	Badghis	xxxxxx	Qala Nau	vv
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat	xxxxxx
		xxxxxx		
	Farah	xxxxxx	Farah	
	(Nimruz)		(Zaranj)	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		Bamiyan	
	Ghor	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Chagcharan	
	Uruzgan	xx	Tarin Kot	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxx		vvv
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Charikar	vv
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
	Kapisa	xx	Mahmud-i-Raqi	
	Laghman	x	Mehtarlam	
	Logar	x	Pule Alam	v
	Wardak	xxxxxx	Koteasro	
	TOTAL:	408 Engagements		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

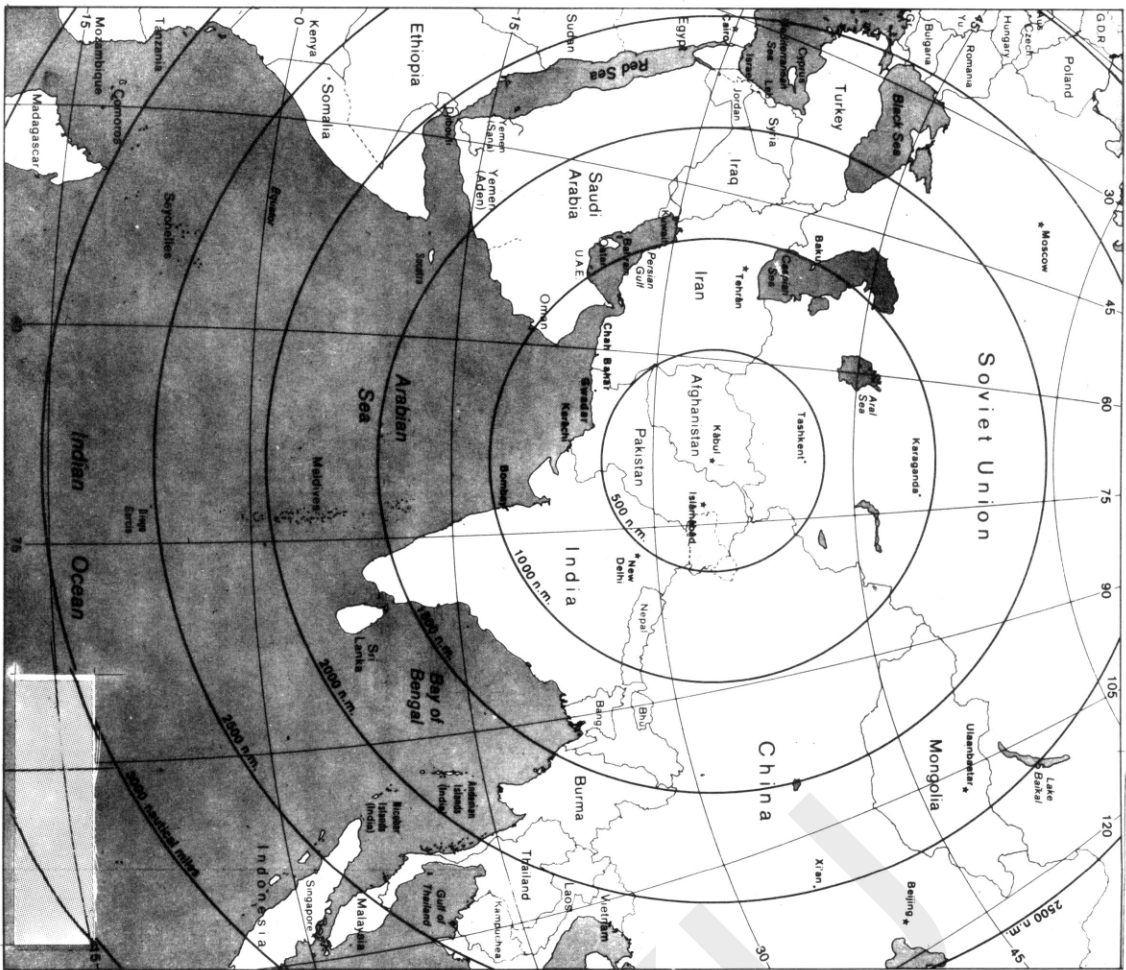
MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN APRIL 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz			
	Hilmand	xx	x	x
	Qandahar	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx
	Zabul	x		xx
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxx	xx	xx
	Paktika			
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxx	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Ningarhar	xxx	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	xxxxxx
	Kunar		xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx
	Badakhshan		xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxx
Bordering Soviet Union	Takhar	xxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx
	Kunduz	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx
	Baghlan		xxxx	xxxx
	Samangan	x		x
	Balkh		xxxxxxx	xxx
	Jozjan	xx	xxx	
	Faryab		x	
	Badghis	x	xxx	x
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
	Farah		x	xxxxxx
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)			
	Bamiyan			
	Ghor	xxxx	xxxxxx	xx
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan	x		x
	Kabul	xxx	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
	Parwan	xxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx xxx	xxxxxx
	Kapisa	xx		
	Laghman			x
	Logar			x
	Wardak	xx	xx	xxxx
	TOTAL:	90	201	117

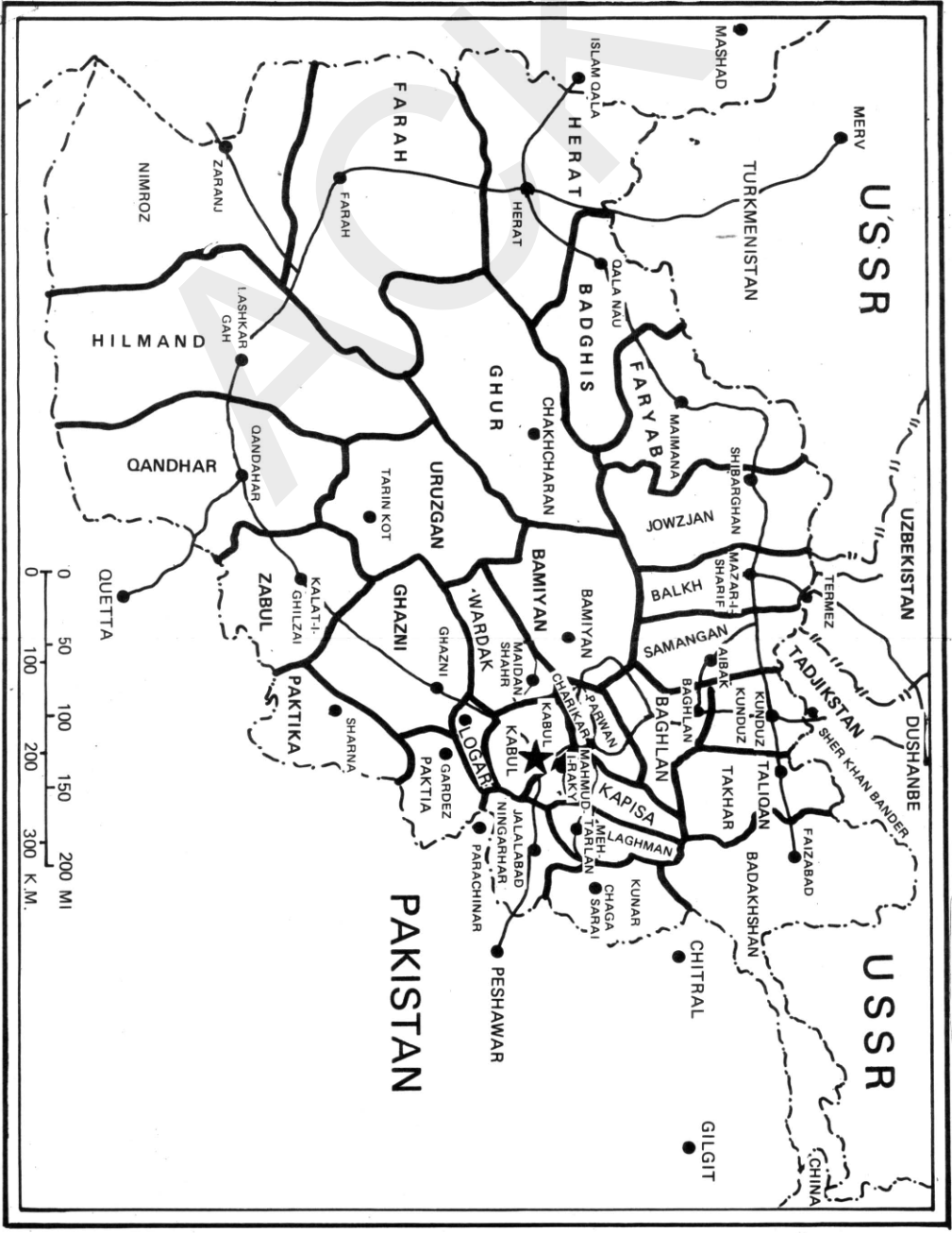
APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN APRIL 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Karmal Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar	c	
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		
	Paktika		
	Paktiya	xxxxcccc	
	Ningarhar		
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar		
	Badakhshan		
	Takhar		
	Kunduz	xc	
	Baghlan		
	Samangan	c	
	Balkh		
	Jozjan		
Bordering Iran	Faryab	xxxxxxx	RRR (114)
	Badghis		R (20)
	Herat	ccc	
	Farah	xxx	
	(Nimruz)		
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		R (30)
	Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	c	
	Parwan	xxx	R (14)
	Kapisa		
	Laghman	xxx	
	Logar	xxx	
	Wardak		
	TOTAL:	19 Soviet-Kabul Operations (x) 11 Mujahideen/CR Operations (c)	



APPENDIX — VI A



Mujahideen Sources: Conflict reported in 26 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan, i.e. except Nimruz, Paktika and Bamiyan in April 1986.
Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 11 provinces: Qandahar, Paktiya, Kunduz, Samangan, Faryab, Herat, Farah, Ghor, Kabul, Parwan and Logar.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Congratulatory messages were reportedly received from governments, parties and personnel of the following countries on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of Saur Revolution: Britain, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, DPRK, DRY, Hungary, India, Libya, Mongolia, Romania, USSR and Vietnam.

Messages were also sent to, received from or exchanged with the governments, parties and personnel of the following countries to mark the various party or national days and to felicitate the personnel: Columbia, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, India, Korea, Syria, USA and Zimbabwe.

Cuba

Abdul Samad Qayumi Minister of Education of DRA visited Cuba from 31 March to 7 April 1986 to participate in the conference of the Ministers of Education of non-aligned countries in Havana (*KNT*, 1 April).

DPRK

A protocol for the exchange of publications and pamphlets was concluded between DPRK and DRA in Kabul on 1 April 1986 (*Radio Kabul*, 2 April).

GDR

Noor Ahmed Noor visited GDR to participate in the 11th congress of the SUPG (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), *KNT*, 15 April).

India

The Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost visited Delhi in the month of April as a head of delegation to participate in the session of foreign ministers coordinating bureau of Non-Aligned Movement. He reportedly held meetings with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Indian Foreign Minister B.R. Bhagat in New Delhi on 17 April 1986 (*Radio Kabul*, 19 April).

International Red Cross Committee

In Kabul, talks were held between International Red Cross Committee's delegation and officials of the Afghan Foreign Ministry. The two sides discussed IRCC's help in uplifting the health facilities in DRA (Radio Moscow, 16 April).

Libya

Protest marches and meetings were staged in various parts of DRA to condemn the US aggression on the territory of Libya. Reportedly thousands of people gathered outside the US embassy in Kabul to express their protest. Resolutions declaring solidarity with Libya were also adopted (Radio Moscow, 17 April and *KNT*, 26 April).

Pakistan

Pakistani Charge d' Affaires in Kabul was summoned to Afghan Foreign Ministry on 2 April 1986 and was handed over a protest note on alleged interference by Pakistan in the internal affairs of Afghanistan (Radio Kabul on 2 April 1986).

Similarly protest notes for Afghan air space violations by Pakistan were handed over to Pakistani Charge d' Affaires on April 8, 14, 18 as reported by Radio Kabul.

Polish People's Republic

A delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Deputy Chairman of the Polish State Planning Commission visited DRA in the second week of April 1986. During its stay the delegation held talks with the authorities of DRA on the contribution of Poland to the projects anticipated in the first five-year socio-economic plan of DRA (*KNT*, 8 April).

PLO

The DYOA in a function at Kabul University expressed the solidarity of Afghan Youth with PLO (*KNT*, 2 April).

UK

A Parliamentary delegation of UK visited DRA in the third week of April to participate in the celebrations of 8th anniversary of the April Revolution (Radio Kabul, 23 April).

UN

The Afghan permanent mission at the UN condemned "Pakistan's aggressive action" against the DRA (Radio Moscow, 16 April).

USSR

Guldad, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers visited Soviet Union as a head of a delegation to participate in the celebrations of Soviet-Afghan friendship week in USSR (*KNT*, 8 April).

Sultan Ali Keshtmand visited Moscow from 21-23 April 1986 and held talks with the Soviet Prime Minister (*Radio Kabul*, 21 April).

A protocol on Sports Cooperation for the years 1986-1987 was signed on April 2 between the DRA and USSR (*KNT*, 3 April).

An agreement between the governments of DRA and USSR on economic trade cooperation was signed in Kremlin on April 22, 1986 (*KNT*, 23 April).

The Soviet Union will give a total of 40,000 tons of Chemical Fertilizers, costing 380,000 roubles as gratis aid to Afghanistan as per a contract signed on 23 April 1986 in Kabul between DRA and Soviet Union (*KNT*, 24 April).

A contract for the purchase of 200 tractors was signed between the Agricultural Development Bank of DRA and Tractor Export of Soviet Union in Kabul on 23 April 1986 (*KNT*, 24 April).

Conference

The Second Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on New International Information order was held in Kabul from 9-14 April. It was attended by the representatives of number of countries and National Liberation Movements in Asia and Africa. Karmal sent a greeting message to the conference (*KNT*, 10 April).

2 – POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

8th Anniversary of Revolution Celebrated

A military parade was held in Kabul on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Saur Revolution. Karmal was absent. The parade was inspected by the Defence Minister (Nazar Mohammad) of DRA.

Politburo Meetings

A periodic session of the Politburo of the PDPA CC was held. The session assessed the results of the work of the Jirga of free tribes held in Kabul. It was noted that the convening of the Jirga was an event of fundamental significance for the region because of the broad spectrum of issues discussed. Reported *KNT* on 21 April 1986.

TU Central Council Plenum Meets

The 13th Plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the DRA was held on 1 April 1986. The plenum was devoted to upgrading the activities and role of the trade unions in mobilizing all the working people of the country and realisation of the resolutions of the 17th Plenum of PDPA CC (*KNT*, 2 April).

NFF

18 residential councils of the NFF having 698 members have been recently established in the related areas of Herat and Kunar province. Also five councils established in villages of Herat province have 440 members (*KNT*, 9 April).

To mark the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution 15 residential council of the NFF were set up in the centre and out skirts of Helmand province. Over 450 local people have acquired the membership *KNT*, 21 April).

Promotions

The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA promoted Juma Atsak, Commander of the 17th Division of Herat province to the rank of Major General in recognition of his heroism in the struggle against counter-revolutionaries.

A number of officers of the armed forces were also reportedly promoted to the rank of Generals to mark the 8th anniversary of Revolution (*KNT*, 7 & 28 April).

Elections

The people of Sarkanu district and Nerang sub-district of Kunar province elected a total of 33 representatives to local organs of power on 24 April (*KNT*, 26 April).

A total 147 deputies to the local organs of state power and administration were elected in villages of Ishan Gul, Ishan Sadi, Hopianiha, Qazi Taipa, Bluk Murdad, Ahanqaran, Qeshlaq-i-Mulla Saber, Zard Komar, Arab Taipe-e-Blukqeshlaq, Chacha Salangi, Hemat Khel, Atman Khel, Naqil and Arbab Ghias belonging to the old city of Baghlan (*KNT*, 7 April).

Ministry Formed

On the approval of Presidium of RC, Civil Aviation Department of DRA was upgraded to the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Mohammad Aziz Negahban was appointed as Minister in Charge *KNT*, 5 April).

Karmal Issues Decree

The President of the Presidium of RC of Afghanistan, Karmal has issued a decree naming the road between Mecorian Square and Defence College as 1st May day Road (Radio Kabul, 29 April).

3 – ECONOMY

Five Year Plan

The 17th Plenum of the PDPA CC held on 27 March 1986 assessed the draft on the main aspects of the socio-economic progress of the DRA for the year 1986–1991. The draft envisages 25% growth of the National income, 38 per cent increase of industrial production and a sharp increase ranging from 14-16% in Agriculture Gross Production. The investment in agriculture and irrigation will be increased by 1.7 times. Reportedly Minister of Construction has said that the next 5 year plan also includes construction of 4 new airports in Jozjan, Laghman and Paktia provinces. TV Stations and Radio Stations will be constructed in many provinces (Radio Kabul 5 April and *KNT*, 7 April).

Foreign Trade

In 1364 HS the foreign trade of the country reached 1359.7 million dollars and commercial relations with socialist countries particularly the Soviet Union considerably expanded. The national traders and private sector entrepreneur have an outstanding role in expanding the foreign trade of the country (*KNT*, 21 April).

Land Reforms

In the second stage of land and water reforms over 370 land ownership documents in Ghazni, Parwan and Herat, 951 in Samangan and 9700 in Kunduz were reportedly distributed to peasants. It is claimed that 30,200 jeribs of first grade land was distributed free of charge to the peasants of Ghazni province (*KNT*, 2, 3, 5, 9, 29 April).

Reportedly over 3,050 families of Helmand became owner of land during last Afghan year (ended March 20, 1986). During the last year 963 tons of wheat seeds, over 18,700 tons of chemical fertilizers, herbicide and pesticides worth more than 1,450,050 Afghanis, eight tractors and ten water pumps were distributed to peasants of Helmand.

Equipment and agricultural tools worth over 12,840,000 Afghanis were given to the members of agriculture cooperatives as loan during the period. Also free veterinary services costing 3 million Afghanis were rendered to the animal breeders of the province, including preventive treatment of 124,711 herds of sheep and cattle against various diseases.

3,642 peasants of the centre and district of the province have become members of 16 agricultural cooperatives *KNT*, 2 April).

Telephone Exchange Inaugurated

To mark the 8th anniversary of the Revolution, a new automatic telephone exchange comprising over 40,000 lines was inaugurated in Jalalabad *KNT*, 28 April).

Peasants Cooperatives

Reportedly there are at present 31 agricultural cooperatives with 2,016 members which cover an area of 11,312 jeribs and with a capital of over Afghani 12,09,698 in Badakhshan *KNT*, 20 April).

Cotton Growers Jirga Convened

A grand jirga of 530 cotton growers was convened in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif for the purpose of raising cotton production, solving cotton growers problems (*KNT*, 19 April).

4 – YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

AWMMR Founded

The Association of Wives and Mothers of Martyrs of Revolution (AWMMR) was founded on 31 March 1986 under the leadership of WDOA. It held its first rally on 31 March 1986, Noor Ahmed Noor, Anhita Ratebzad, Lt. Gen. Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi and members of the CC of the PDPA and RC of the DRA were present at the occasion. Anhita Ratebzad addressed and messages of PDPA CC and of armed forces were read on the occasion. Bibi Marjan was elected as president of AWMMR and 13 other as members of executive board.

At the end a resolution by AWMMR, expressing solidarity with DRA, supporting its policies and pledging to work in cooperation with NFF, DYOA, TUs, Wattan Nursery, and WDOA of DRA for the expansion of revolution was also passed (*KNT*, 1 April and Radio Kabul 3 April).

Seminar on Wattan Nursery

The first nationwide seminar of General Directors and officials of Wattan Nursery was inaugurated on 7 April 1986 (Radio Kabul, 7 April).

Faculties Inaugurated

Faculties of journalism, history and philosophy were reportedly

inaugurated in Kabul University on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Kabul University (*KNT*, 15 April).

Tribal Students

Reportedly over 18,400 out of 79,050 pupils newly enrolled in Primary Schools throughout the country in the year HS 1364 (ended on March 20, 1986) were the children of frontier tribes and ethnic groups of DRA. A spokesman for the Education Ministry has reported that children of frontier tribes and ethnic group constitute 34 per cent of 13,000 children enrolled in Primary Schools of the country in the current academic year (*KNT*, 21 April).

Youth Groups of Revolution Defenders

Reportedly a number of Youth of Mangal tribe, Syed Karam district of Paktia province, have voluntarily joined the groups defenders of revolution (*KNT*, 22 April).

Lenin's Birthday Celebrated

Lenin's 116 Birthday was celebrated in DRA. A function was held in Kabul, and was attended by members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CC of the PDPA and other high officials (*KNT*, 23 April).

DYOA

In the programme of "Peace and Youth" of Soviet TV, marking the tenth anniversary of the foundation of DYOA of Afghanistan, Karmal said, "The DYOA is the vanguard of the revolutionary youth of Afghanistan." He said "Today the DYOA is a reserved and reliable base of our party" (*KNT*, 26 April).

Awards for Afghan Citizens

A number of Afghan citizens have been selected for award of friendship prizes for 1985 by the awards Committee called Soviet-Afghan Friendship (*KNT*, 3 April).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Jirga of Pashtoon Free Tribes

The Jirga of Pashtoon free tribes was held in Kabul in the month of April 1986. Reportedly 1,750 persons of whom 1,545 were chieftains, elders and representatives of 35 clans from Pashtoon populated and Baluch populated areas attended the Jirga. It was further reported that

around 200 representatives of frontier tribes of the DRA and organizations from Pakistan, such as NDP, NAP, BSO, Mazdoor Kisan Party "Liberation Movement of Baluchistan", Sindhi Baluch and Pashtoon Front etc. also attended the Jirga. Ajmal Khatak a Pashtoon who was elected as the Chairman of Jirga, delivered the inaugural speech. Messages of Karmal and RC of the DRA and of some personnel from Pakistan were also read out (*KNT*, 10 & 13 April).

Central Council of Supreme Tribal Jirga Meets

Reportedly the first meeting of the Central Council of Supreme Tribal Jirga was held in Kabul on 3 April 1986. Haji Mohammad Chamkani President of the Supreme Tribal Jirga assured support and solidarity on behalf of Azad Tribes to DRA (Radio Kabul, 4 April and *KNT*, 6 April).

Meetings

S.A. Keshtmand, Najibullah, Watanyar, Noor Ahmed Noor and Baryalai held meetings with Tribal Chiefs and representatives of free tribes who came to attend the Jirga of Pashtoon free tribes in Kabul, reported Radio Kabul on 6-8 April and *KNT* on 5-7 April 1986.

Messages

Several tribes of Mohmand Agency sent greeting messages to Karmal on the occasion of 8th anniversary of the Saur Revolution (Radio Kabul, 29 April).

Tribal Jirgas

Reportedly a grand national jirga was held in Shamozaï area of Bajaur Agency. It was decided that Pakistan government should shift the counter-revolutionary camps from their areas (Radio Kabul, 13 April).

A jirga of various tribes of Paktia province was held on 16 April 1986 to express their all round support for Saur Revolution (Radio Kabul, 18 April).

The Achakzai, Noorzai and Kakar tribes held a national jirga which condemned the Pakistan army action in Azad tribal areas (Radio Kabul, 21 April).

A jirga of Ahmedzai Wazir tribe was held in Kharana. The Jirga condemned Pakistan Army's action against Azad tribesmen and expressed solidarity and support for Afghan Revolution (Radio Kabul, 23 April).

National Conference of Clergies

The Afghan Clergies held a National Conference in Kabul, the third gathering of this kind in the country's history. Participants in the conference expressed support for the Afghan Revolution (Radio Moscow, English News, 15 April).

AWS

Afghan Women Society has drawn Rajiv Gandhi's attention towards US Arming of Pakistan (Radio Moscow, English News, 8 April).

Aid to Clergymen

Over 1.34 million Afghanis for rendering assistance to clergymen, spiritual figures in Paktia province. Three new mosques were constructed at a total cost of 500,000 Afghanis in Ittifaqmania, Shahrenau and Najaran villages (KNT, 21 April).



STRATEGIC STUDIES

(Quarterly Journal)

Published by

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